NATIVE PLAYS ARE FEW. AMERICAN DRAMATISTS POOBLY REPRESENTED IN NEW YORK.

Only One Notable Play by an American in a Year of Exceptional Sucthors Predominate-French Plays.

American theatrical managers say freevently that they would prefer to present plays with American scenes and characters I such were available, for the excellent reasen that they are more likely to prove popuby with New York audiences than foreign plays. The managers who speak in this vein make no pretence of a desire to encourage the American drama from patriotic motives. They are merely talking business. With this on their part in favor of the Amerean play, it seems difficult to explain why so few plays of native authorship are successfully produced in New York. One is almed tempted to doubt that the anxiety of the American managers to get hold of plays of this kind is as great as they say it is. If it is, their efforts are rewarded with poor walts. One need only read over the list of plays acted in New York last year to discover how small a share in an exceptionally successful theatrical year the native playwright enjoyed. The season which closed inst spring was exceptionally prosperous, made the fortunes of some managers, and sattled the careers of two or three stars. Several plays ran almost unprecedentedly long. and receipts kept up to an astonishingly high figure in a number of the theatres. This season will be looked back on for many years as notable in a city which pays more money for its amusements than any other in the world. So long as the public enjoyed itself and the managers, authors, and actors prospered, it probably makes very little difference what the source of the plays was. But it is not flattering to realize that among all the New York theatres last year there was but one notable play of native authorship. That was by no means so popular as some of the other pieces. Approximately 117 new plays were acted

during the past theatrical season. Some o these were extravaganzas and musical affairs of so casual a nature that their authorship is not important. The great majority of these pieces that were successful were of English origin. All but one that reached 100 performances were by English authors. One of these was played 132 times, another 102, another 185, another 131, another 216, while others reached the comfortable runs of 170, 96, and 67. These plays were acted at the principal theatres and produced under the test auspices. Not all of last season's plays thich pleased New York came from the Eng-lish. Perhaps the greatest single success of the season was a French play, while five other dramas translated and adapted from French criginals were played for more than fity times. One was acted 148 times, another 74 another 91, another 96, and another 57 might be said that the two greatest sucfrom the French. These were "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "Zaza." The latter was act-In New York all winter and the other sold have been if previous arrangements had of prevented it. The German stage sup-lied only one moderately successful comedy for the New York theatres, which is in strik-ing contrast to its former contributions to

There were more American plays acted last year in New York than French and Ger-man put together, but they were presented under very different circumstances from under very different circumstances from these which could probably be called regu-lar performances of the kind that determine They were played for a week under unambitious circumstances. The longest run secured by any play of na-tive authorship was ninety performances. This was not a drama dealing with an American subject, but had scenes laid years ago in Ireland. It was not produced at one of the high-class theatres. A musical burlesque, of American authorship, presenting a very popular star, was played 114 times. It depopular star, was played 114 times. It de-pended quite as much on the character of its carn songs as it did on its dramatic merits. The most successful play written by an Ame-rican and produced last year had fifty-seven performances. It is really the only one which can be fairly compared with the for-eign pieces mentioned, because it was a se-ricus dramatic effort, and produced in one of the best theatres, and under the most fa-yorable auspices. During a year almost un-

ported pieces.
In view of this, it is difficult to believe In view of this, it is difficult to believe that the native managers really care so much as they say for dramas of local life and character. The American stage to-day in its most ambitious forms is practically supplied from Europs. Notably successful American plays have been written, but the number is not sufficient apparatus to make American plays have been written, but the number is not sufficient apparently to meet the demands of the public. Managers try them with some patience. The foreign play always has a value which the untried native drama does not possess. It has had the vogue of a success abroad, and to that extent it is less of a speculation. It may have succeeded in Germany or France, and may deal with a subject more or less unsuited and unsympathetic to our stage; but even under those circumstaces it is a safer proposition for the manager than the untried work. As American plays are not work. As American tried work. As American plays are not bought by foreign managers, their value is never proved until they are produced here. It is that disadvantage under which the American dramatist labors. During recent seasons some American managers have pro-duced plays by foreign authors before they were acted abroad, and their capility was ced plays by foreign authors before they are acted abroad, and their quality was course unknown. That would seem to of course unknown. That would seem to mean that American managers have more faith even in the untried plays of foreign writers than they have in the American works. A play that is successful in London is fairly certain to please here, so there is very little speculation about producing a This rule rarely falls metimes English plays have not repeate cometimes English plays have not repeated in this country the success they made abroad. This is especially true of the melodramas which deal more with the lives of the people, and naturally go into phases of lifs more distinctly national. London melodramas are not so successful here as they used to be, and one manager formerly a regular importer of these flamboyant pieces, has given them. pieces, has given them up, and declares that he is waiting for satisfactory work of the same kind written on an American subject. Some English farces that are laughed at abread prove too local in the sense of hu-mor they appeal to, for success here, but in the great majority of cases, London successes make New York successes, and managers who buy them are certain of air degree of prosperity here. With an a fair degree of prosperity here. With an American play that has never been acted, the undertaking is full of risk. Managers have not yet learned to tell from manuscript which play will succeed and which play will fail, so the one which seems most likely to find favor may disappoint every expectation. Everything makes use of the expectation. Everything makes use of the reign success a wiser business method

amusement is so rarely home-made. It is a very doubtful question whether the pub-lic cares a rap where its play comes from so long as it is satisfactory.

It isst year was not one of profit to the American dramatist, it is not probable that the approaching season will tend to improve his affairs. New York managers have gh plays of foreign authorship to keep theatres comfortably filled. The list of London successes is rather larger than usual, and Paris will again supply two or three works likely to keep the French auin their accustomed place among the ers of New York's drama. On every providers of New York's drama. On every hand it is the English play which will be offered. Nohody can help regretting that the American dramatist is to have such a slim representation during the coming year. Take them all to the country in the world gets less homemade drama than the United States. Small and subdued countries such as Poland possess an active national stage. The best of the

than the production of untried plays. The result of this may be discouraging to the playwright and to the public if it happens

care, because its supply of theatrical

foreign drama goes there just as it does to every other country. But the supply does not come exclusively from shroad. Here only one branch of the theatre subsists on CAPT. HENET HOFFMAN'S STORY OF material supplied to it in this country, smaller and cheaper companies which The through the small towns and occasion play through the small towns and occasionally come into the inconspicuous New York theatres rely on the American writers for what is novel in their offerings. Sometimes they use plays which have exhausted their they use plays which have exhausted their process. ovelty, but the new works written for them novelty, but the new works written for them, whether they be farees or melodramas or musical extravaganzas, come from native authors. The American writer has proved that in that department he is more satisfactory than the foreign playwright, even if the greater rewards and distinctions of first-

lass success are not possible.

Persons have talked for a long time about unacted American dramatist, and nobody has talked on the subject quite so much as he has himself. The prosperity of the theatre has immensely increased in this country in recent years. Theatricals have been put on a business basis with a suffi-cient artistic element in their administration cient artistic element in their administration which has brought greater profit than was ever known before. Theatres, actors, and plays have increased in number. Thousands of dollars more are invested, and returns are greater and more regular than they ever were before. Only one feature of American theatrical life has been been for the contract of cal life has lagged far behind the advance cal fire has larged far behind the advance in other particulars. The American dramatist is of no more importance to-day than he was a decade ago. He is supplying no more to the public than he did then. The solution of the question has been sought in vain. The responsibility for the situation seems to lie on the shoulders of the dramatist. If he wants to take his place along with the wints to wants to take his place along with the suc-cessful foreigners, it depends on his own achievements. A theatre which shall devote itself exclusively to the production of American plays is an enterprise that has been fre quently discussed. It needs all the encou-ragement it can get, because all Americans would like to see their dramatists equal to those of the old world. But it is likely that unless the plays are as good as the foreigners send us, the great public will neglect its na-tional authors and go to see the play that

CABINET CHANGES.

w Administrations Have Had So Many as that of Mr. McKinley. When William McKinley became Prestdent of the United States on March 4, 1897. John Sherman was appointed Secretary of State; Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War: John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior; James A. Gary, Postmaster-General; Joseph B. Mc-Kenns, Attorney-General, and James Wilson

Secretary of Agriculture. Eighteen months before the next presidential inauguration only three members of the original McKinley cabinet, Secretaries Gage, Long, and Wilson, remain, there having been changes in all the other offices. The number of cabinet changes which have

occurred in two and a half years, though not unprecedented, has been unusual. Six cabinet officers have resigned, either to retire to private life or to accept other appointments at the hands of the President. These include Secretary of State Sherman, who went out because of ill-health, and his successor Secretary Day, who accepted a United States Judgeship: Attorney-General McKenna, who accepted a seat on the Supreme Court bench of the United States; Postmaster-General Gary, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, and Secretary Alger of the War Department. It is the general rule as regards cabinet changes in American politics that they are most nu merous in the cabinet of a Vice-President who becomes President by the death of the elected President. Tyler, for in stance, promoted to the Presidency by the death of William Henry Harrison, had dur ing his exciting administration four Secre taries of State, four Secretaries of the Trea sury, five Secretaries of War, five Secretaries of the Navy, two Postmaster-Generals, and three Attorney-Generals. Andrew Johnson had three Secretaries of War, three Secretaries of the Interior, two Postmaster-Graerals, and three Attorney-Generals. The most stable of the cabinet offices is that of Secretary of the Navy, and it is usually held by one man only during the course of an ad-ministration, the record of the McKinley cabinet being the same in this particular as that of many of its predecessors. President Pierce had one Secretary of the Nevy during his whole term. Buchanan had one, and President Lincoln had only one, though the the best theatres, and under the most fa-vorable auspices. During a year almost un-exampled in prosperity the American drama-tist was represented in New York by only one play which took rank with the best im-ported pieces. except for a brief time at the beginning of his first term, had one Secretary; President Garfield had one, President Arthur one President Cleveland (first term) one, William O. Whitney; President Harrison one, Benjamin F. Tracy; President Cleveland one in his second term, Hilary A. Herbert, and President McKinley has had one only, and

there are no present indications of a change in this Secretaryship.

The Attorney-General, the constitutional legal advisor to the President, is usually of fixed tenurs, subject to the fact that an At-torney-General being by profession a lawyer aspires very often to a judicial post, his ap-pointment to which by his superior, the President, makes a vacancy in the office of Attorney-General. Nevertheless, there was only one Attorney-General during the whole of the administration of Hayes, there was one only during the administration of Pre one only during the administration of Pre-from 1885 to 1889, and there was one only during the administration of President Harri-son. Cleveland in his second term had two Attorney-Generals, Mr. Olney, afterward made Secretary of State, and Mr. Harmon, appointed to succeed him. It is a peculiarity about the cabinet changes during the McKinley administra-

tion that though many, they have all bee amicable character.

THE IMPORTATION OF MONKEYS. Organ-Grinders De Not Carry Them Here Nowadays.

A man who had missed the monkeys for merly carried about by organ-grinders t the city streets, and who had attributed their disappearance to the changed conditions of the organ-grinding business, to the substitution of the big piano-organ on wheels, managed by two persons, for the old-fashioned smaller hand-organ, that was carried about by the player, found, upon inquiry, that, whatever influence the changed conditions might have had, the carrying of monkeys by organ-grinders is now pro hibited here by a city ordinance. There are, however, places in which the monkey still forms a valuable part of the organ-grinder's outfit, and where the nimble little animal outh, and where the himself the annual clad in an embroidered jacket, and wearing a fancy hat, which it don's for the pennies, still climbs fences and rainwater coudctors, and hops up on porches quite in the old familiar way, in search of contributions While monkeys are not permitted here there are men who buy monkeys and train them to sell to organ-grinders, who can use

sometimes brings as much as \$50.

It had seemed, with fewer monkeys in sight, as though there must be fewer monkeys now imported, but the fact appears to be that, if anything, the importation is just now rather greater than usual, due to the increased demand from the show people, who are, after all, the greatest purchasers of monkeys in this country. organ-grinders use a considerable number, a few comparatively are sold for zo-ological collections, and in recent years a few have been sold for pets; but the largest buyer of morkeys are the travelling shows, of which there are, besides the great, of which there are, besides the great modern, consolidated shows, many smaller ones, showing in smaller towns throughout the country. Take them all together and these shows use up a good many monkeys. The life of a monkey on the rond is usually but a single season. The show renews its

them elsewhere; and a well-trained monkey

CAPT. HENRY HOFFMAN'S STORY OF

He Was a Lad of 15 When the Yankee Craft Showed Her Heels to the British Yacht and Brought Home the

Trophy, and He Was on the Crew. So far as it is known there is but one survivor to-day of the original crew that sailed across the ocean in the old yacht America in 1851 and returned with the international trophy. This is Capt. Henry Hoffman, who was the youngest member of the crew, being only 15 years old. He had run away to sea from his home in Dartzig, four years previous, and had his training before the mast. At 63 years of age Capt. Hoffman is still keen of eye, firm of chin, square-shouldered, and so fond of the wind and weather that his eyes snap when you ask him if he would not like to help sail the Columbia in her coming race.

"That I would," he says. "I'd join the rew to-morrow, if I could get away from business."

"She was a witch in any breeze," he will tell you, when asked about the America, 'and every one of us fell in love with her the minute we stepped on the deck. It took a dozen men to handle her, not counting Capt. Brown, our skipper, and two mates. Most of us had been at sea, and the others were old hands at navigating the pilot-boats about New York harbor. Capt. Brown himself had this berth for many years, and he could sail a vacht with any of these later cracks. He was a good Yankee, and it was due to his influence that we hung together so well. He told us the boat was built for a syndicate, headed by Commodore Stevens of the New York Yacht Club, who was a dead game sport, by the way. He came on board several imes, and looked us over very carefully Boys, we can clean up anything that floats. he said, and ordered up some superior rum. This was after we had beaten a number of sloops in trial races down the bay, and word came to make ready for an ocean trip. There was not a man who did not feel a little uncertain at this proposition, for crossing in small boats was not so common then as now, and the America was only 100 feet over all and 28 feet across the beam. But when the skipper asked if any one was white-livered enough to stay be hind, not a man sung out. Soon as we got under way the boat showed she was just a queen. We seldom used topsalls, for there was enough breeze to keep us going without them, and though we struck heavy weather twice, we never felt in danger.
"On putting in at Cowes we were boarded

by nearly every small boat in the harbor.

*Capt. Brown had called us all aft before making port, and cautioned us against talking. 'You needn't say anything about our centreboard, nor what we draw,' he said, adding that Mr. Stevens had offered to sail anything in England, and there would be a race. Not a day passed that the deck did not swarm with visitors, and part of the crew were told off to see that they did not pry too much. In

off to see that they did not pry too much. In fact, they kept so close that we lost the first races we were in.

"You know." Capt. Hoffman went on, with a wise blink of the eye, "that sometimes you want to pitch a stove overboard when you are getting a yacht luto sailing trim and it is not convenient to have spectators about. Well, when the day came for the cup race, we had the boat cleaned from stem to stern. We did this before the English recruits came on board. Those chaps never forgot that race. I'll bet. You see, twelve men were not enough to handle the boat in a race, and the skipper had six go ashore and hire six Bri-tishers, who were turned over for us to

"We didn't like the looks of them very "We didn't like the looks of them very much, and they didn't seem to fancy us. We're going to have trouble with these John Bulls,' reported a big quartermaster named Connors. 'Not if you know your business,' replied the Captain. One of the suggested that the Englishmen be divided up so that not more than two would be together at one station, and this was done. They were surrounded and under such vigilance that they could not do anything crocked.

"The morning of August 22 broke with a clear sky and soft breeze from the west, and before ten o'clock fifteen boats, of all

a clear sky and soft breeze from the west, and before ten o'clock fifteen boats, of all lengths and sizes, had gathered about us. As the Aurora went by manœuvring, her crew were holsting the mainsail. When they got abeam a little cockney started up the old song. 'A Yankee Ship Salled Down the Bay,' and the rest of the crew came in on the chorus. 'Pull, boys, bully boys, pull.' 'You'd better save that sheet for a tow,' called one of our men but the Aurora had reserved. of our men, but the Aurora had passed and

'I fancy its us'll need the tow,' said one of our English recruits.

Tancy its us'il need the tow, said one of our English recruits.

"'Let me give you some advice, said the second mate, who overheard the remark. Don't let the skipper hear you say that.'

"When the signal was given, the breeze blew very light, and some of the English boats forged ahead, among them the Aurora. We crowded on every inch of canvas, and not a man of us who did not pray for it to freshen. Word was passed quietly to see that the Englishmen did not shirk. Capt. Brown stood by the English pilot, for him also we had to take on, as the course round the Isle of Wight was new to us, and we had to rely entirely on the pilot's guidanos. Capt. Brown watched him like a hawk, but I want to say that he acted on the square with us all the way. With a the square with us all the way. With a little freshening, we began to pick up, and our good boat soon fairly leaped along. I say, remarked a Sootchman, who was one I say,' remarked a Sootchman, who was one of the six taken on at Cowes, 'Do we get some prize money if we win this for you?' 'You see that flag up there?' answered the mate, pointing to the Stars and Stripes. 'Well, that's what you're working for. That's all the bloody prize you get.' Before that our crew had given no thought to the subject, and no one would have mentioned it again if the skipper had not after the race. 'Americans are too damn after the race. 'Americans are too damn independent to do this for prize money,' he explained, 'but you've done so well that there's a small divvy coming.' As a matter of fact, we each got a few dollars and our passage-money home.
"When the breeze got fresh we simpl:

walked away from everything in sight. The English yachts seemed to be standing still. As we passed the leader at a steamboat speed, the pilot made a remark which afterward caused trouble. 'Capt. Brown, he said by way of a joke, 'I believe you have

a propeller astern."

"This was caught up and passed along until the English sailors heard it, and asked If it were true. They would not be con-vinced otherwise, and after the race spread this report ashore. Then we were boarded by greater crowds than ever, and were not cleared of the charge really, un-til the America was put into dry dock. No one could understand how the Aurora was beaten so badly without some device such as this. She finished about half an hour behind us, and this time would have been tripled had not a strong breeze come up after we had crossed the line."

FEWER BACCOONS IN CANADA.

Farmers Are Glad, but Some of the Old Hunters Miss Them. QUEBEC, Aug. 11.-Old-time Canadians are noting the disappearance in late years of the raccoons that were formerly so plentiful in the corn-producing districts of the Dominion. Those who were accustomed to enjoy the coon hunt now lament the decline of the sport, because the game has become so scarce. The farmers, on the other hand, are profiting by the disappearance of the pests. Some years ago the raccoons were so numerous in western and southern Canada that they did great damage in the cornfields, con-suming the ears before they ripened. Now suming the ears before they ripened. Now they have almost entirely disappeared. It is noteworthy, too, that about the same time there has been an enormous decrease in the number of crows that formerly devastated Canadian farms, scratching the seed-corn out of the ground almost as soon as it was planted.

WONDERS OF SEBBC WATERS.

Smelts and Eels that Rise to a Troll-SEREC, Me., Aug. 10 .- Owing to the un-

usually cool weather, the frequent heavy rains, thunder-storms which send the fish to the bottom and keep them from biting. and constant high water, the landlockedsalmon fishing in Sebec Lake has been unisually poor so far this summer. There have been days in which fifteen or twenty salmon have been taken by five or six troll lines on the lake. But for every such day there have been ten where not a salmon has been landed among all the lines let out, and few fishermen have captured more than one or two in their luckiest days. There have been better returns from black bass and pickerel, but these are far below the ave-There is a general mix-up in the fishing

conditions at the lake this year. Every variety of fish ever found in the lake seem now to make a stamping-ground of the Narrows, where in past years only salmon have been taken. In one trolling trip of Dr. H. C. Vaughan's boat, the Kingfisher, there were caught successively by one line in the Narrows a salmon, an eel, and a black bass. In a second trip of this boat in the same water a single line caught, one after another, a smelt, a white perch, and two black bass. In an afternoon's trolling trip of another boat in the lower part of the lake, out of five pickerel caught, three had snapped at a red fly attached to the leader above the minnow. When bass invade the Narrows, and cels come up from the bottom in a hundred feet of water to selze a troll, and a smelt a trifle larger than the bait snaps at a hook with all the airs of a salmon, and pickerel forsake minnows for red dies there meetrs reason for nows for red flies there seems reason for nows for red files, there seems reason for the inquiry that old-time fishermen make nowadays as to what fishing is coming to in Sebec Lake. Their pessimism is natural inder the circumstances, but the salmon are still in the lake and only await the re-establishment of normal conditions of tide and weather to take their turn in the bitand weather to take their turn in the biting. The water is falling daily in the dry
weather that has prevailed for the last
week, and it needs now only a few hot days
to put the salmon in evidence. The fishermen who have their lines in the water
when they set to biting should make some
fine hauls of the silver-scaled fish.
Sebec Lake in all its history has been a region of wonders among the inland watersheets. The Tarratine and St. Francis Indians, on their fourneys between Canada and
Penobscot Bay, paddled its waters in fear
of Pomooia, the Indian devil, whose home
was Mt. Katahdin, and who ranged the

was Mt. Katahdin, and who ranged the mountains southward to the Sebec shores. The lake in modern parrative has had its sharks and sea-serpents. The mammoth turtles, though a matter of common knowto fishermen on the lake, creats ever surprise and sometimes consternation o the angler who comes unexpectedly upon them. Last June a boating party landing near the mouth of the Wilson Stream sur-prised a female turtle which had come ashore to deposit her eggs. This one showed no disposition to retire within her shell or to rereat in undignified haste, but squared away und faced the party, lifting betself on her egs to the height of a man's knee, and definitly snapping a pair of Jaws that could have closed like a hear-trap on a human shin-hone, had one imprudently been put within their reach. In this attitude she backed away from the spectators, holding their attention until, having drawn them some dis-tance from the place where they had first encountered her, she made an exit by rolling down a twenty-five-foot bank into the stream and swimming away. Then they rea-lized that the turtle had drawn them very cleverly away from the neighborhood of her nest, and though they hunted diligently for

an hour they failed to find it.

It has been some years since the Grape-vine turtle has been reported. Thirty years have passed since John Lander of Dover saw this big reptile in the bog through which the Grapevine Stream flows in its course into Sebec Lake, and was impressed by its size. Fifteen years later Sam Guern-sey and Henry Werren, flabing the same stream, saw what they took to be a partly submerged clapboard affoat in the still water, but at the sound of their voices it moved off through the water, leaving a wake like that of a rowboat, and they saw that it was a giant turtle. Its most notanic appearance in recent years was to Bernard Warren of Dover, who, in fishing the Grapewine, came upon the turtle in the open box away from the water, so that a full idea of the creature's bulk was obtained. Its shell that it was a giant turtle. Its most notabl the creature's bulk was obtained. Its shell was as large around as a washtub, and the head and legs were of proportionate size. At sight of the fisherman the turtle started for the water, and Warren, seeking to de tain it, by seizing his tail, was taken in tow as summarily as if the turtle had been expressly chartered for the purpose. Findexpressly chartered for the purpose. Finding the tapering tail inconvenient to hold. Warren jumped on the turtle's back, but the creature carried him easily without so much as slackening its gait. On coming to the alders, slong the edge of the stream, Warren, finding his bareback position difficult to maintain, slipped off behind, and caught hold once more of the tail, but the turtle, quickening pace, jerked him from his feet, and the man let go his strip at the turies, quiekening pace, jerked him from his feet, and the man let go his grip at the bank, not caring to follow the turile into the two feet of water and twenty feet of soft come that lay beyond. The turile went into the stream like a saw-log down a rollway, and Warren went back to his fishing way, and Warren went back to his fishing, convinced that it was not his day for turtle-catching. As the Grapevine is now closed by law to fishermen, there have been no reports of the big turtle this year, but it is safe to say that it will be heard of when the stream is opened three years hence.

Fifteen years ago Capt. Ansel Crockett of Sebec, steering his sidewheel passenger

steamer. The Rippling Wave, up the lake, encountered midway in the trip a swimming turtle so large that to avoid a collision he altered the course of his craft so as to pass t on the starboard side. The turtle, which was seen by all the passengers, was de-scribed as being as large round as a hogs-head, and a paddle-wheel striking it would have been broken as surely as if it struck a rock. In the autumn of that year a Penob-cot Indian caucht a turtle at Sebec Lake, erhaps the same one, which measured thirry-nine inches from tip to tip, and the up-per shell was described by one who saw it as being large enough to serve for the gradle of a child.

A remarkable feature of Sebec Lake is

the existence in its waters of certain vari-ties of fish which are seen only at long in-tervals. Such is the "laker" trout, or togue, which is abundent in certain tributary lakes, but is so rarely found in Sebec that most old fishermen of the lake do not believe that it is ever there. Yet twenty-nine years ago one weighing eight pounds was caught by a salmon fisherman at the head of the lake, and at other times several have been caught in the same waters off the mouth of Bear Brook. An interesting characteristic of all fish caught in the Schoo waters is their unusuel beauty in form and coloring. The few lakers caught have had the graceful shape of salmou with the scales and mark-ings of the togue. The speckled trout, which are more frequently taken, are tinted in sheens of brown and silver and red. Of the beauty of the landlocked salmen no description need be given.

Rushing the Empires in the Klondike From the Dulfalo Commercial. Arthur Ham, formerly of this city writes

Arthur Ham, formerly of this city writes from Lake La Derge NW. T., of the experience of his party in the White Horse Rapids:

"You will see by the heading that we have passed the White, Horse Rapids, Just before we reached the name of the rapids, the final jump off, we on on a rock in the rapids and stuck fast, what is the remaining we had supper and breakfast in the White Horse and supper and breakfast in the White Horse and supper and breakfast in the White Horse and put up an aerial tramway, like a life-saving device, and run part of our cargo ashore on a big line carrying a pilley. Two of our men went ashore on the line and pulled the stuff ashore with a horse. Then, with block, tackle and horse, we pulled the scoy off the rock and rushed through the rapids in less than a minute, without further accident. We expected to face the scoy and cargo across this lake with horses and sleds, but we nearly lost two or three borses and their loads, through the ice, and then gave up the attempt. One horse went the pare are and would have gone out of sight if she had not been held up until we sould fitch ea another horse and pull her out.

FEWER ALBINO PITTSLEYS. THE STRANGE CHARACTERISTIC OF A MASSACHUSETTS PAMILY.

Pink Eyes and White Hair Believed to Be Inheritances Brought by Deported Exiles from Acadie-Disappear-ing Since Intermarriages Ceased.

FREETOWN, Mass., Aug. 12.-The disap-

pearance of the pink-eyed Pittsleys is fast seing accomplished, and it is probably only a question of a few years when the albinos of Massachusetts will live only in tradition-Not a dozen of the white-haired, pink-eyed people can now be found in the region where more than fifty lived at one time a quarter of a century ago. So few are they that the founger generation about here includes many hildren who have not yet seen an albino where albinos were familiar sights to their fathers and mothers. Some people may see u this only another evidence of the law of supply and demand. For many years the atractiveness of albinos in dime museums and dreuses has been diminishing, and the births of the queer fittle babies have also become ewer. This is a theory which is vehemently denied by the albinos themselves. They are altogether too shy and haughty to permit hemselves to be hired out to show folks. Indeed, they haughtily deny any suggestion that Barnum and his contemporaries ever were able to induce any of their pink-eyed, white-headed ancestors to figure in side-shows, although tradition has nurtured the belief that this region formerly furnished all the albhos used by museums and circuses for whitting pure and circuses for

xhibition purposes.

The more probable theory is that the disappearance of the albinos is due solely to the falling off of intermarriages among the Pitts-leys and Reynoldses and to their observance f the laws of consanguinity. The women while more reserved and clannish than the even, have without design or forefamilies with which the Pittsleys had never been allied. These later marriages have taken them out of the unhealthful methods of life that existed among them, and have of life that existed among them, and have probably resulted in the restoration of the probably resulted in the restoration of the pigment in their blood to such an amount that the family characteristic does not appear in the children of such marriages. It may be due to this, or, if you believe the Pittsleys, it is only that the hand of fate has been lifted from them.

has been lifted from them.

The story of the albinos begins more than a century and a half ago. It was about then that traces of them appeared in the records of the county and town in such a fashion that there is no doubt about the length of the albino line. Members of the Pierce family of Freetown, who have been connected with the administration of town affairs since the foundation of the settlement, have taken sufficient interest in the albino cases to keep some track of their appearances in the le-cality. The albinos began with the tragedy of Acadie. When the English deported Evangeline and her friends, not only Louicality. siana, but other settlements also along the Atlantic coast received their quota of the exiles. Freetown was one of these places, it had been unable to supply its quota of soldiers to the army, and at Freetown accordingly the English left fifteen men and

The miserable ones who were landed in rectown without means of sustenance went nto the woods in their wretchedness, and built huts and cabins for shelter. Some of the descendants of the Acadians are still liv ng about Freetown, and are highly respected and in comfortable circumstances. Just which of the fifteen Acadians became the ancestors of the albinos, the records do not show, but he name on the town and county records is given variously as Pittaley, Piggsley, and even Hoggsley. They are generally known as "Jucket folks," and this is traced back to an Acadian with the name of Jacquet, which was corrupted into Jucket. None of the name of "Jucket" has been living for en years, but while any of the name did ive it was in miserable cabins and huts in out-of-the-way places in the woods. The name Jucket was accordingly applied to such ude habitations wherever found. And they were almost always found occupied by altinos or white-headed Pittsleys. Early in the eighteenth century a Robert Pittsley made his appearance in the records as an albino. He was first heard of to 1781 and was connected in some way with the Acadian

Jacquets.
The Pittsleys were clannish, and the appearance of each baby with the pink-colored earance of each baby with the pink-colored eyes attracted so much attention to them that they acquired a habit of moving frequently from one lonely location to some other equally remote, where a carelessly erected shelter with one room protected the largest families. Sometimes as many as thirteen adults and children occupied one community and the contraction of the contra

der.
The Pittsleys resented the curiosity aroused by their appearance in villages, and resolutely burrowed deeper and deeper into the woods, while the children grew up like little savages and led a gypsy existence, until every horse-trading yarn or story of a swap in the region was laid to a white-headed Pittsley. The morality of the woman has always been

above reproach, and the marriage tie always held in almost fanatical esteem.

Medical authority holds the cause of albinism to be the absence of pigment in the body and that it may be hereditary. About 100 albinos have been born since Rob rt Pittsley, and the characteristic seem o be transmitted through the male and th female line. In one case, there were six al-bino children in a Pittsley family, one only being a girl. She married and had three pink-eyed babies in her own family. One of these has married into a family of enof these has married into a family of en-tirely different social position. She is a really beautiful woman, with rich ruby red eyes marked with the peculiar vibrations seen in the eyes of albinos. Her hair is exquisite. Her husband's name is that of of the most famous bistorical rulers of the Maskachusetts colony. None of her children has yet appeared with the albino features.

Others of the same generation have left their old haunts. They have spread them-selves over new territory in the state and in Rhode Island, and have married other han Pittaleys or Reynoldses, the latter be ng the only family with which for a long time they had any tender relations. No new albinos have been heard of among the chil-dren of these marriages, and it is now be-Hered by those who have taken an interest in the peculiar people that the strain may die out rapidly.

One of the characteristics that make an

sibino so marked is the exquisite white bair which preserves its silkiness through all neglect. Where cared for properly, it is soft as swan's down, and distinctly dif-ferent from the befrizzed exhibit of the side show. The peculiarity of the red eyes in great. Apparently, they are unable to sustain the light, and, furthermore, the al-hino desires to concent the difference be-tween his eyes and those of ordinary people. The result is that the lids are half closed usually. But when the lids are opened and a full look is given, the red eyes are startling. They vibrate and seem to shoot lines of red light.

This Season's Fashion in Overalls. From the New Orleans Times Democrat

"Alloveralis look allke to chappies who pay \$15 aniece for their trousers," said a guest in the Grunewald lobby. "but you're hadly mistaken if you imagine they offer no field for the exercise of inste. The average workingman is very particular about the cut, finish, trimmings and color of his overalls, and there are fashions very particular about the cut, finish, trimmings and color of his oversils, and there are fashions in them the ame as in anything size.

"The correct shade in oversils this fall is golden blue. It comes in depin goods and shows a deen blue ground with small reliow threads. There is also a crimsoo-blue and a blue-white, but they are not so swell. To be strictly in the swim your oversils should be golden blue, with double frost, brase buttons and a cavalty seat. The cawalty seat is a toble that comes out of the West, like young Lochinvar, and is simply a good-sized reinforcement educat argund with a double row of nice yellow thread. It is considered very ohio. In duck overalls the prevalent colors for this season are grass-green, black and what is called mode a sort of brown, very near the shade of the tropical uniform adopted by the sovernment. Mode is a strictly comme if faut. Duck is obiefly affected by cow boys, but it is becoming more and more popular all through the South. A cowboy who would appear at a Texas function in anything but mode overalls, with flap pockets and double seams, would at one lose social caste. He would be pus down as a slovenly dreaser, with no knowledge of those nice distinctions that are part of a polite education.

RUNTING THE MAMMOTH.

fon Captain's Story of His Discovery on the New Siberian Islands. SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 9 .- "Yes, that's a cu-

rious thing," said a sea captain in the Alaskan business, whose ship was docked at the little port of San Pedro, made famous by the author of "Two Years Before the Mast." The man was half way up a hill that reached from the water-front to the town, and with a friend was looking at a mass of shells that formed a stratum, of unknown depth, which extended as far as the eye could see. It was a section of the old sea bottom, that a million years or more before had been under wator, but was now from 40 to 1,500 feet above tidewater. Where the streets of Los Angeles now are, whales swam about, the shoreline being far inland along the base of the Sferras; and such places as the Mojave Desert and the flat lands near Elsinor were lagoons or bays or arms of the sea. "This makes me think of an elephant

hunt I went on once in Siberia," said the seaman. "Not for live elephants, but for dead ones; as perfect as on the day they died. I was whaling, and our stip put in that ionely land known as the New Siberian Islands. a run ashore, and the first thing I saw was of it extended a tusk of ivory that must have in a curious fashion. I dug it out, but broke it in several places. It was so old, that the ivory was not in the very best shape, being weather-beaten in parts. Anyway it started us to thinking, and we determined to collect all the tusks we could and take our chances. So the next day we began a regular elephant hunt, as these tusks belonged once to the biggest animal that ever lived -the hairy mammoth. It wasn't a picnic, I can tell you. It was forty degrees below sero some days, and half the time blew a gale, but this feature made the hunting possible. It blew the snow away and left what were evidently sand dunes and shell heaps bars. We wintered near there, though and in the spring, when the apology for a thaw came, we got to work. In some places it looked as though a dozen elephants had died together, and were buried in the sand pit; nearly all were frozen. "One day one of the men came rushing into

samp and said that he had found a live elephant; he had seen it move—its hair, tusks, and everything. The fellow was demoralzed. We followed him to the spot, and he cointed up the cliff to a big hole from which e swore the elephant had walked. I crawled up the little divide, and looking over saw the sight of my life. There was a coossal elephant lying on the ground. It had, indeed, rolled out of the big hole where it had been caught ages before. Some of the men, probably, had a crazy idea that the animal might be alive, as all the natives have rarns or legends to that effect. It really required some courage to walk up to it, it was such a hideous looking brute; but we moved on and soon stood by its side. There was an elephant that had been in cold-storage, perhaps, two million years, but it was as fresh as though it had fallen by our rifles The eye even was perfect. The animal had been buried about fifty feet from the surface in the heart of the tundra, and the melting snow had washed it out, so that it had fallen by its own weight and rolled down the slope. It was an ameaning monster, covered with long, straggling, red hair, its trunk looking like a huge snake; and out beneath curved the remarkable tusks that give so striking an appearance to the mam-moth. Each one almost formed a circle and Each one almost formed a circle and moth. Each one almost formed a circle and was a splendid specimen. If I could have transported the monster to America or Europe as he was it would have made the fortune of the entire crew, but we had no way to keep him. I made an effort to save the skin, which I had packed in sait, and but for the fact that our ship was wrecked but for the fact that our ship was wrecked with everything on board later, would have saved it. There are enough tusks buried in the New Siberian Islands to provide the world with ivory for a century to come. It is of an inferior quality, but brings a good office, and is collected by the native traders, who cache it in winter and keep several natives at work all the time.

"What would the mammoth be worth in America? Why way couldn't are

ea? Why, you couldn't set a price on such a thing; it would be priceless. All the museums in Europe and America would bid on it. They have found two such elephants. on it. They have found two such elephants. One was discovered by a Russian, and he succeeded in getting a rope about it and tying it to the bank; but it was at the season of the spring floods, and the water rose so rapidly that he had to stand and see the valuable carcass go floating away on the crest of the flood. Another was found by some natives on the shore of the Arctic Ocean. A landslide occurred in the tundra and exposed a portion of the snimal Arctic Ocean. A landslide occurred in the tundra and exposed a portion of the animal frozen as hard as a rock, thirty feet up the face of the cliff. The news finally reached a white man three years later, and he started from St. Petersburg, bound to have it. He got there a year after he had started, having spent six months trying to find the men who had discovered the body. When he did find them they said that it had fallen out, and that they had taken one trakhe did find them they said that it had fallen out, and that they had taken one tusk—all they could carry—and sold it to some dealer from Moscow. He bired one of the men to show him the way, and after a long and tedious journey found the elephant, but about it was a snarling pack of forces, and from the imprints near it, it was evident that bears and other large animals had feasted on this great creature, whose flesh was still fresh. All that was secured was the almost perfect skeleton, a few pounds of hair, and one of the eyes taken from the side of the head that happened to be downward. This was delivered to a distinguished surgeon, who pronounced it as perfect as the eye of an animal that had recently died.

ecently died. "After a long hunt the traveller found the remaining tusk, tracing it half-way across Russia to the fair of Nijni-Novgorod, where he bought it, and to-day the almost complete skeleton can be seen in the muse-um at St. Petersburg. From this Prof. Ward of Rochester made his wonderful re-storations, one of which, accurate in every detail, can be seen at Coronado Beach. "Some years ago," continued the skip-per, "they found a rhinoceros in the fiesh in Siberia. The animal had wandered along what is now the Lena River and fallen into a crevasse and been frozen. It was a third complete skeleton can be seen in the

larger than any living rhinoceros; had two horns, one of which was four and one-half feet long; the body was covered with long reddish hair, a protection against cold we ther. It was frozen as solid as a rock, but unfortunately was almost destroyed by wild animals before it was reached by any one that cared to save it. The long horn was secured, and most of the skeleton, which remains in Russia to tell the story of the time when the huge rhinoceros tramped the pine and spruce forests of the far North." far North.

"I've hunted the elephant in Southern California," said the listener as the sea-man paused. "Some years ago, when the Santa Fé was making a cut down into San Santa Fé was making a cut down into San Diego County, word reached me that the men had found an elephant with tuaks as large as trees. I sent a man across country at full speed with orders to secure it if possible, and followed soon after, myself; but when I got there I learned that a gang of Chinamen had cut into the skeleton, and it was scattered to the four winds. The tusks and teeth were saved and parts of them now have a restingulation in The tusks and teeth were saved and parts of them now have a resting-place in the University of California. The animal was not a mammeth, but what is called the American elephant—a southern form of the mammeth, and almost as large. On Santa Rosa Island, twenty miles out to see, the remains of a huge elephant were found, showing that the island was in all probability at one time connected with the main. ty at one time connected with the main-California are the summits of a low range of gountains that are now separated from the above by a deep guit—the highway for sharks and wholes.

HINDU SOLDIER BANDITS.

HOW MAJIDULLAH, DUFFADAR, COT EVEN WITH GOLAB SINGE

Court Decree Prudently Not Enforced Fourteen Years - A Deceptive Payment, Followed by a Sepoy Dacolty-Alibis and a Telltale Message. From the Madras Standard.

The story of an extraordinary dacoity was infolded in appeal before the High Court on Tuesday. Four persons had been sentenced at Moradabad to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for dacotty at the house of one Golab Singh, a money-lender. The appellants were: Majidullah, Lance-Duffadar in the Eighth Bengal Cavalry; Kamtre ud-din, described as a trader of Barcilly, but known only as a dacoit; Zamin Shah, soldler in the Rampur State Cavalry; Mahomed Rafik, Rampur State Artillery. The principal witness was Aziz Mahomed Khan, Lance-Duffadar, and Orderly to the Colonel of the Eighth Bengal Cavalry, who took part in the dacoity, and gave his evidence as an approver, after receiving a pardon.

The residence of Golab Singh is at Barai Turin, two and one-half miles from Sambhal, One day when it was fairly pleasant, I took | Moradabad District, and it was here the daceity took place. Golab Singh has a ledge of shelly earth like this; and out | money-lending business, and had a bond against the mother and sister of Matidullah. weighed over 200 pounds, twisted and bent About fourteen years ago he sued on this bond, and obtained a decree, and about four years ago he managed to get the property of these ladies sold up; it being purchased by his (Golab Singh's) wife. They never obtained possession of the property, because whenever Golab Singh mentioned the matter Majiduliah threatened to kill him. Golab Singh also obtained decrees against two male relations of Majidullah. In execution of these decrees he caused their property to be put up for sale on September 20, 1898. On that day however rupees 1,175 was paid to him on account of the debtors, and the sale was put off. The same day, Golab Singh being then at the place where the sale was to have been held, received a telegram saying his house had been robbed.

At this point the story is taken up by the approver, Asis Mahomed Khan, upon whose confession the case mainly rested. He was first approached by Majidullah about aix weeks before the occurrence. Majidullah told him that Golab Singh bad ruined him, and asked him to assist to killing Golah. After some demur be comsented, and some details having been art ranged he obtained several days' leave and went to his home. However, for some reason or other the dacoity did not come off then, and at the end of his leave Axis returned to his regiment. Then fresh arrangements were made, and MajiduDah told Aziz that a few days before the daeoity took place he would arrange to have a elegram sent to Azis purporting to come from his brother, Ghause Mahomed Khan, thanndar, to the effect that his (Asis's) house had been robbed. This he could show to the Colonel and so get leave. This are rangement was carried out. Asis got a telegram from Rampur to the effect that thieves had broken into his house, and asking him to come at once. It purported to be sent by his brother, Ghause Mahomed Khan. He took it to the Colonel, and se got three days' leave.

A band of eight men eventually reached Sambhal (three of them have not yet been caught). They were all armed to the teeth, and four were dressed in uniform Majidullah and Kamruddin in the uniform of the Eighth B. C. They went to Golab Bingh's house, and to some extent ill-treated the wemen, though none of them were seriously hurt. Finding Golab Singh absent, they looke ed the place and took away large quantities of cash and valuables. Golab Sing stated his lose at nearly rupees 14,000. Crackers and arms were let off to frighten people, but the arms were not used against any one. A post liceman sent from the municipal outpest about 100 paces away to see what was the matter was threatened and went away. He information of what was going on, and any officer was sent from the thans, but when he arrived the dacoits had decamped. They went across country to Chandaust, where they put up at a room in the seral, and there divided the spoils. Curiously enough, in the next room to them at the saral were a thanas dar and a boy, but the police officer known

dar and a boy, but the police dincer know, nothing of what was going on next door.

After the men had left the seral the serals keeper went and gave information to the police. The latter were too late to catch the dacoits at Chandausi. Majidullah was tracked to Aligath and there arrested with money and valuables subsequently identified in his possession. Kamruddin and Aris parted, and the latter having hidden his share of the stoll returned to his regiment and lay low. the latter having hidden his share of the spoil returned to his regiment and lay low. Then Kamruddin was arrested, and money and valuables were found in his possession. From what these two men said the house of Zamin Shah was searched, and this search was the undoing of Asia. For he had lent his baversack to Zamin Shah to carry home his haversack to Zamin Shah to carry home his share of the booty, and among the property found in Zamin's house was the haver-sack which contained the telegram to Asia on the strength of which he had obtained leave. He had not hitherto been suspected, but, being arrested, he elected to become ap-prover, and took the police to the places where his share of the booty was hidden. All the men attempted to prove alibia, one

of the Rampur men by means of palpably forged evidence in the regimental calendar showing him on parade at a certain time-Majidullah's slith was most elaborate and artistic. He had been in quite another diartistic. He had been in quite another direction to try and arrange for his transfer
to another regiment. On his way back he
met a man who gave him rupees 125 to buy a
caster from the regiment—(this to account
for the possession of money). The man, however, had only rupees 126, and borrowed rupees 5 from another man, and the man who
lent the 5 rupees was brought as a witness as
to a bona-fide transaction having taken places.
The Sessions Judge, bowever, brushed all
these alibis aside, convicted all four menand sentenced them to ten years' rigorous
imprisonment, a sentence now confirmed bag imprisonment, a sentence now confirmed the High Court.

GROUPER AND PARROT FISH.

The Characteristics of One Strikingth Displayed in the Tank of the Other. The Bermuda groupers are so-called on ace count of their habit of grouping together. There are plenty of fishes that on occasions by accident or design may come together side by side, or in some other regular ore der or formation, but there are few if any, that get together as the groupers do. In the tank of groupers at the Aquarium, these fishes may be seen, half-a-dosen or more of them at a time, ranged along the gisss at front of the tank, heads all to the front, and with their bodies lapping one another diagonally with uniform regularity. Bometimes at feeding-time they stand, or rather suspend themselves in the water side by side, in a uniform rank, heads up, near the surface, and wait there for the man with the food, whose step they may have heard on the platform back of the tanks.

A curious illustration of the Sahes' tendency to group was shown in amother way. Into a tank in which there were two parrot-fishes, there was put also a grouper One of these parrot-fishes was not feeling very lively; instead of swimming around it lay on the bottom of the tank, over in one corner, just breathing and taking things easy. der or formation, but there are few if any

on the bottom of the tank, over in bottom or, fust breathing and taking things easy. This was the grouper's opportunity, and it stretched itself out on the bottom of the tank right alongside the parrot-fish and as close to it as it could get, and stayed there;